

BARRIER OF TALK

Raised Against Aldrich Financial Bill.

ALL FOR SWEET VENGEANCE

Statehood Men Have Their Innings in the Senate.

TILLMAN SEES A BUNCO GAME

Says Quay Either Buncoed Democrats or Was Buncoed Himself—Senators Exchange Recriminations Instead of Working.

The Senate yesterday was the scene of obstruction as determined as that in the House, and a few pieces of legislation floated through an ocean of talk. The obstructionists aimed their attacks mainly at the Aldrich bill, and finally admitted that they were taking revenge for the defeat of the statehood bill.

The business accomplished was: The general deficiency bill was passed, with amendments; the conference report on the fortification, Alaska, homestead, justice and agricultural bills were adopted; the immigration and omnibus public building bills were sent to conference.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate today struggled on with the appropriation bills. In the face of a frequent desire of some Senators to discuss every issue before the country. When it finally reached the Aldrich financial bill obstruction tactics became evident, and it was openly admitted that these were resorted to by the statehood men, in revenge for the killing of their measure by the same means.

Immediately upon convening the Senate, on motion of Hale, took up the general deficiency bill. In the course of the reading of the bill the amendments to the omnibus public building bill were sent to conference, and Fairbanks, Warren and Turner were appointed conferees.

The conference report on the fortifications appropriation bill was agreed to.

Consideration of the general deficiency bill then was resumed.

At 1 o'clock the unfinished business, the Aldrich financial bill, was laid before the Senate. At Aldrich's request it was laid aside temporarily to permit the general deficiency bill to be disposed of.

The Senate amendment relating to the assignments, sales and transfers of claims before the Spanish treaty claims commission and limiting the fees and expenses of attorneys, was stricken out on a point of order by Pettus. The reading of the deficiency bill occupied three hours' time. The committee amendments were agreed to. An amendment was agreed to appropriating \$2,000,000 to carry out the provisions of the omnibus public building bill. An amendment was agreed to providing the claims for rebates on tobacco and snuff shall not be paid unless presented prior to April 1, 1933. The amount appropriated for the payment of claims was increased to \$120,000.

Tillman criticized the appropriation of the \$100,000 for printing for the Department of Commerce and Labor, saying it was out of all proportion. He likewise criticized the appropriation of \$20,000 for special agents, remarking that it was inadequate. Hale explained that Secretary Cortelyou had said that at the outset of his department he would need more printing than he would need hereafter. Regarding special agents, Hale said that additional provision had been made elsewhere for their compensation and expenses if necessary. If the department is conducted carefully and conservatively he doubted whether Secretary Cortelyou could set a force at work between now and December large enough and able enough to use the appropriation of \$30,000. "And honest enough," interjected Tillman.

Hale said the committee did not want to be negligent with this department, which, he said, is largely in the public mind and has important and serious duties to perform.

The House amendments to the immigration bill were disagreed to, and Penrose, Fairbanks, Lodge, Clay and McLaughlin (Miss.) were appointed conferees.

It was stated that the amendment to the immigration bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capital was retained and was not in dispute between the houses.

Give Surplus to Irrigation.

Rawlins offered an amendment to the deficiency bill appropriating \$50,000,000 as an additional appropriation for irrigation purposes.

"It is such a little matter," remarked Hale amid laughter, "I will have to make a point of order against it." The amendment was ruled out.

Rawlins said that the discussion of the Aldrich financial bill had disclosed the fact that there was tucked up in the Treasury \$400,000,000. Some of this, he thought, should be used in the construction of irrigation works, which would benefit all the people.

Burton interrupted with the statement that Rawlins was prejudicing the subject of irrigation.

"I will take chances on hurting irrigation," replied Rawlins.

"Why don't you make it \$300,000,000?" asked Spooner.

Allison remarked that he thought the \$300,000,000 now on hand for irrigation purposes was sufficient for the fiscal year.

Rawlins concluded by asking Hale to withdraw his point of order. Hale declined.

Hawaiian Ditch Company, Ltd., the right of way over public lands in the districts of North and South Kohala, Hawaii, for the purpose of constructing irrigation ditches, canals and reservoirs. Foraker explained his substitute at length. Jones (Ark.) said his objection to the bill was that it destroyed the rights of a charitable institution in Hawaii called the "Bishop estate." Foraker explained that his substitute removed the objection.

The conference report on the Alaskan homestead bill was agreed to.

Quay asked consent for a vote on the statehood bill at 9 o'clock tonight.

"Is this a farwell request on this subject?" inquired Spooner amid laughter. Beverage objected.

Teller on Cuban Treaty.

Teller then offered an amendment to the Aldrich bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with the written approval of the President, may use so much of the \$100,000,000 gold reserve provided by the act of March 14, 1909, as is not required for the faithful execution of the provisions of the act, not exceeding \$100,000,000. Teller said it was reprehensible to bring in during the last hours of the session a bill of this character and importance. He did not see the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill, and contended that the Secretary of the Treasury had authority to put out any money he might desire in the way of deposits in National banks. He declared that in giving his views on the bill he was seeking to delay its passage. He declared that there is no public necessity for maintaining a gold reserve larger than \$100,000,000.

Replying to a question by Aldrich, Teller said it is beyond the vision of man to regulate the revenues that the country will always have just what it needs. The Senate was about to ratify the canal treaty, he said, involving an expenditure of from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 the coming year, and it was also proposed to ratify another treaty he did not favor, but which would cost the Government \$6,000,000 a year, which would increase to \$10,000,000 a year, owing to the increased production of sugar in Cuba.

"There is only one country in the world," said he, "that can produce sugar as cheap as Cuba, and that is the Philippines."

He then spoke in opposition generally to the Cuban reciprocity treaty, and, referring to the question of labor, said he was much in favor of protecting American labor and capital against the labor and capital in Cuba as he is in any other portion of the world. There was, he said, no principle of decent reciprocity in the treaty.

There was a question as to whether the American people are prepared to give a bounty to the people who are competing with thousands of American farmers who are raising beets. He would not favor the Aldrich bill as it now stands, but would not offer any objection to the majority if they wanted to pass it.

Carmack Says He Was Misquoted.

Carmack (Tenn.) had read a published statement characterizing some remarks of his recent speech as "a statement of the deliberate policy of misstatement, misrepresentation and suppression of the truth on the part of the newspaper." He then read a statement which he said was a pointed illustration of the deliberate policy of misstatement, misrepresentation and suppression of the truth on the part of the newspaper.

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corporations in the United States were known to the people of the United States, he said, would be astounding. In some sections, he declared, they were nearly equal to the population. He severely criticized the Aldrich bill.

Hale, Allison and Teller were appointed conferees on the general deficiency bill.

Morgan spoke for nearly two hours. He was followed by McLaughlin of Mississippi, who had just begun to speak when Dubois, at 10:10 P. M., moved an adjournment. The Senate returned to adjourn, 10:15 P. M.

McLaughlin resumed. He said he was curious to know upon what Bailey of Texas based his position in favor of the bill.

"It was based," replied Bailey, "on the vague and indefinite hope that the Democratic party would some time obtain control of this Government again, and on only that."

Bunco Game Somewhere.

Bailey, after replying to some statements of McLaughlin, gave expression to his views on the subject of filibustering. "I will say to the author of this bill," said he, facing Aldrich, "that he might as well withdraw it." He said there was no more chance for it to pass the Senate than for the statehood bill to rise out of its shallow grave and become a law.

"You have no one to blame but yourself," said he, facing the Republican side. "When the Senators on the Democratic side retaliate by filibustering against the Aldrich bill, it comes with bad grace to complain."

He said that unless the practice of filibustering against every bill is discontinued the American people will compel the Senate to change its rules. Bailey said that if there had been no filibustering on the statehood bill there would have been no filibustering against the treaties of this bill.

Aldrich, replying to Clay as to why the financial bill was not reported sooner, said it was "because the statehood bill was kept here by the majority of the Senate."

Clay of Georgia made a vigorous speech, saying that Bailey had no right to charge filibustering to men who opposed the Aldrich bill. He pointed out that not to exceed 100 Senators had been given to this very important measure.

Tillman was recognized and convulsed the Senate by saying: "The Democratic party has been buncoed by the most acute politician in the United States, that is Matthew Stanley Quay."

It was some time before order could be restored, so great was the laughter. He said that all but two Democrats had been led by Quay to support the statehood bill, which he believed had been used for the purpose of preventing anti-trust legislation.

In reply, Quay said he was deeply indebted to Tillman for his tribute, and referred to the action taken last June, when by unanimous consent the statehood bill was made the unfinished business, and before the anti-trust legislation.

Quay declared that he did not put the statehood bill forward to keep back trust legislation.

"Then the Senator from Pennsylvania has been buncoed by the Senator from Rhode Island," remarked Tillman, causing repeated laughter.

"The Senator from Rhode Island," replied Quay, "has been lurking very much in the background."

"No very much in the background," was Aldrich's retort.

Patterson Denies He's a Dope.

Patterson of Colorado, a member of the committee on the statehood bill, accepted to the statement that the members of the committee were dopes. There were Senators, he said, who wished to discuss the bill, but he declared that there had been no filibustering.

"I shall not transgress the facts," replied Aldrich, "when I say that there is no intention of discussing the bill on its merits."

Patterson denied this, and said that every speech made on the Democratic side "tended to elucidate the hideousness of this measure." He declared that Aldrich's statement was a "deliberate attempt to mislead the Senate."

Hann interrupted to say that the shipyard bill had been introduced by the Democrats two years ago.

"Strangled in the house of its friends," was Mr. Patterson's retort.

Carmack contended that it was legitimate for the Senate to discuss the bill on its merits, and that it was not a filibuster.

Aldrich said that, in the midst of the torrent of resentment, Carmack's remark was refreshing. "There is none of us here," said he, "who would not be glad to see the bill passed."

Aldrich said he knew it was most patent that the Senate was not intending to discuss the bill, but he said he was not prepared to discuss the bill on its merits.

Aldrich said he had only one communication on the subject from a bank, and that was in opposition to the measure.

At 11:35 P. M. the Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

OTHER NATIONS PROTEST.

New Difficulties in Way of Cuban Treaty From Beet Countries.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Although only one protest has so far been filed with the State Department by European powers against the ratification of the Cuban treaty, it is learned that public and private inquiries have supplemented the note filed by the British Ambassador from other parties in interest, notably France and Belgium. European sugar producing countries. In advance of the consummation of the treaty, of course, no open threat could be made, but events are shaping themselves so as to arouse the suspicion by the officials here that European will retaliate against what it regards as the unjust discrimination against European goods that would be involved in the application of the Cuban treaty. It is known that the inquiries referred to have not been confined to Washington, but that they also have been directed to President Palma at Havana, and have added very much to the difficulty he is under in securing favorable action upon the treaty in the Cuban Congress.

New Rule for Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Republican managers in the House have devised another rule further to reduce the minority's power to filibuster, and this morning it was ordered favorably reported by the committee on rules. It adopts methods of sending to conference general bills with Senate amendments which have been passed with reference to appropriation bills, thus cutting off several roll-calls, and by a further provision cuts out the demand for the previous question on a roll-call on each report.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate:

George C. Holt, United States District Judge at New York; John D. Vivian, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Edwin S. Cunningham, of Tennessee, Consul at Bergen, Norway.

Postmaster—Montana, James B. Washburn, Gilt Edge.

STRUGGLE IN THE HOUSE

CLERKS WORN OUT WITH CONSTANT ROLL CALLS.

Despite New Rules, Democrats Prolong Session by Filibustering to Point of Physical Exhaustion.

The Democrats continued their filibustering tactics in the House yesterday, and so many roll calls were taken that the reading clerks were worn out and reinforcements were called in.

Though the new rules reduced debate to a minimum, there were occasional sharp passages at arms.

The bills finally passed were the Alaskan homestead, immigration, Porto Rican Delegate, postoffice appropriation and agricultural appropriation. Conference was ordered on the omnibus public building and general deficiency appropriation bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—From 11 o'clock this morning until late tonight the House struggled laboriously against the Democratic filibustering, working steadily to wind up the necessary business of the session. Despite another special rule adopted early in the day, legislation proceeded at a snail's pace. Roll call followed roll call on every proposition. The voices of the reading clerks were worn out by the ceaseless calling of the roll, and several clerks from committees have been drafted to help out. Since Thursday last, when the filibuster was inaugurated, there have been over 60 roll calls, as against 57 for the entire long session lasting from December 1, 1931, to July 2, 1932.

The members also show the effects of the heavy strain, but they are sticking to their posts. Tonight the great hall presented a disheveled appearance. The floor was strewn with bits of paper, looking as if a snow storm had swept through the hall. In the galleries among the spectators were many weary watchers interested in bills doomed to failure, but still hoping on to the end. The proceedings were enlivened sometimes by the leaders of the respective sides crossed swords. Their tempers had not been sweetened by their long vigil, and frequently the sparks flew.

The conference reports on the Alaskan homestead bill and the immigration bill were adopted. The omnibus public building bill and the general deficiency appropriation bill were sent to conference. The Otter bill, to prohibit tobacco dealers from giving prizes; the bill to provide for a Delegate from Porto Rico; a bill to advance Major W. C. Gorgas to the rank of Assistant Surgeon-General and a bill for the relief of Lieutenant B. F. Hanforth were passed. That was the net result of the session up to 9 o'clock tonight.

Later in the evening the House adopted the conference report on the postoffice and general deficiency appropriation bills, and shortly before midnight, at the end of a continuous session of almost 12 hours, took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

When the House reconvened at 11 o'clock the pending question was on the adoption of the conference report on the Alaska homestead bill. Richardson, the minority leader, in pursuance of the filibustering program, attempted to make the point that a quorum must be ascertained to be present before business could be transacted, but the Speaker declined to entertain the point, and upon the demand of Payne, the majority leader, a roll-call was ordered on the pending question. The report was agreed to, 267 to 2.

Grosvener then presented the special rule to put the immigration bill into conference by a direct vote and to cut off the previous question on the conference reports. Grosvener briefly explained the scope of the rule, and then yielded five minutes to Underwood (Ala.). The latter declared that the rule proposed to force a vote upon conference reports on appropriation bills carrying millions, after five minutes' debate on their side. He taunted the other side for their inability to do business with deliberation. He also said it was unfair that the immigration bill, which had been emasculated by the Senate, should be thrown into conference without giving the House an opportunity to act.

Williams (Miss.) protested against the Republican partisan actions in attributing the action of the minority to the House to revenge against the incoming Butler. He said the country should know that the attention was broader than that. The Democratic minority, he said, was teaching the majority that its rights must be respected. If reasonable time had been given to discuss and present that contested election case, he said, the minority would not have been under the necessity of pursuing its present course. Every constitutional and parliamentary privilege of the House, he said, would be employed to home the Democratic protest, and if in the Fifty-eighth Congress an attempt was made to deprive a Democrat elected by 600 majority of his seat the same tactics would be pursued.

Williams then turned to the rule and ridiculed the employment of the French phrase en bloc much to the amusement of the House.

Democratic Ass in the Pit.

DeArmond attributed the phrase to Grosvener who, he said, sarcastically, had said no reason why it should be given preference over other measures equally worthy. Dabell and Hemenway expressed themselves to this effect, and 59 Republicans voted against it, but it nevertheless secured the necessary two-thirds, 155 to 59.

Steele (Rep. Ind.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the appointment of Major William Crawford Gorgas as Assistant Surgeon-General of the Army. Slayden said the purpose of the bill was to recognize the conspicuous service of Dr. Gorgas in Cuba, during the Spanish War. More than an hour was spent in securing a quorum on this bill, and it was then passed, 121 to 27.

Causes of Insanity.

Gardner (N. J.) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to ascertain whether Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin Hanforth was insane at the time he was dismissed from the Army, and if so, to place him on the retired list of the Army.

Sulzer (Dem. N. Y.) remarked that it was strange Gardner could get up the pending bill, and that he (Sulzer) could not get up a similar relief bill.

"Was your man insane?" asked Richardson.

"No," replied Sulzer, "but he will be if I don't get his bill through."

The bill was passed, 161 to 1. The Senate amendments to the general deficiency

bill were then disagreed to, and the bill was sent to conference, 107 to 9. Cannon, Barney and Livingston were appointed conferees.

Low presented the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill. The report was adopted, 187 to 1.

The conference report on the agricultural bill was adopted, 152 to 5. Shortly after 11 o'clock about 50 members congregated in the Republican cloakroom and passed the time singing.

The conference report on the immigration bill was presented. With the question of the adoption of the report pending, Payne, the majority leader, moved a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow. The motion prevailed, 124 to 48, and at 11:30 P. M. the House took a recess until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

SURPLUS IS INCREASING.

Over Five and a Quarter Millions in February.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts for February, 1933, to have been \$4,025,179, and the expenditures \$2,750,748, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,274,431, as against \$2,660,449 surplus for February, 1932. The receipts for February, 1933, from the several sources of revenue were given as follows:

Customs, \$1,197,581; increase, \$284,000; internal revenue, \$1,205,655; decrease, \$2,490,000; miscellaneous, \$824,531; increase, \$3,550,000.

The expenditures on account of the War Department show a decrease of nearly \$2,000,000. On account of the Navy Department there is an increase of \$10,000. The monthly collection statement issued by the Controller of the Currency shows that in the close of business February 28, 1933, the total National bank circulation was \$282,796,645, an increase for the year of \$24,262,387, and a decrease for the month of \$1,174,702. The circulation based on United States bonds was \$285,680,261, an increase for the year of \$15,535,437 and a decrease for the month of \$1,927,578. The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to \$44,854,990 state and city bonds, \$13,257,571, and to secure circulating notes, \$242,154,679.

Coinage in February.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The monthly statement of the coinage executed at the mint of the United States shows that during February, 1933, the total amount was \$9,196,880, as follows: Gold, \$7,683,519; silver, \$1,513,361; minor coins, \$150,770.

WEDDING GIFTS ARE NEVER MORE ACCEPTABLE THAN WHEN OF

Gorham Silver

whose sterling quality and thorough workmanship are recognized by its recipients as assurances of permanent value. The Gorham trade-mark amounts to a personal guarantee.

All responsible jewelers keep it.

recently had much experience in authorship. He denounced the Republicans for doing business on the Sabbath. Grosvener in closing the debate on the rules remarked facetiously that when the Lord said "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," perhaps he did not foresee the prominence on earth of the Democratic party. (Republican applause.) Still, he said, he might have done so. The injunction about rescuing the ox or ass on Sunday, if it fell into the pit, he said, certainly foreshadowed the coming of the Democratic party.

Grosvener then compared the present situation with that when the Democrats in the Fifty-third Congress brought in a rule to concur in the 80th Senate amendments to the Wilson tariff bill, "in gross."

The pretext of the Democrats for their present course, he said, was a flimsy excuse. The minority, he said, was trying to paralyze the Government, but the majority would not allow it to do so. "We are going to meet every necessary contingency," said he. "It is our expectation to do so and the country expects us to. The filibuster will come out where revolution, mobocracy, insurrection and disregard of duty always come out." He then demanded the previous question.

The previous question was ordered, 153 to 103, and the rule was adopted, 154 to 103. On the latter vote Loud (Rep. Cal.) voted with the Democrats.

Hemenway (Ind.) then presented the conference report on the fortifications bill. Underwood asked if, under the rules, the minority was to be allowed one-half of the time (ten minutes) given under the rule just adopted. Hemenway replied in the affirmative and yielded five minutes to Underwood. The latter, however, could not speak, as he had already spoken, and yielded back the five minutes to the majority.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the rule proposed by Underwood. The report was adopted, 154 to 103. Under the operation of the rule adopted earlier in the day the Speaker then laid before the House the immigration bill, with Senate amendments. The bill was sent to conference, 150 to 103, and the Speaker appointed Shattuck, Adams and Robb as conferees.

Mercer, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, was recognized and he moved to suspend the rules and agree to the Senate amendments to the omnibus public building bill and send the bill to conference.

Cowherd Gives Warning.

Richardson (Tenn.) demanded a second vote which was ordered, 141 to 19, the Speaker pro tem. Sherman, overruling the point of no quorum, Cowherd (Mo.) inveighed against the dangerous precedents the Republicans were setting in the closing days of this session—precedents which would come back to haunt them in future Congresses. He pointed out particularly the ruling of yesterday that certain days in the District bill in conference were in order and the refusal of the Speaker to entertain an appeal. Such a ruling, he declared, opened the way for "raiding and looting" the Treasury.

Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) asserted that the Democrats were responsible for the situation against which they now complained. The majority, he said, would prefer ample discussion of all the questions presented in conference reports, but the action of the Democrats in compelling a roll call on every motion necessitated the elimination of debate.

Robinson (Ind.), Olmstead (Penn.) and Barthold (Mo.) then discussed the merits of the Butler-Wagoner contested election case. The last-named said that if the case became a National issue, there would not be a corporal's guard of Democrats elected to the House in the Fifty-ninth Congress. The Democrats feared Barthold's statement. The bill then was sent to conference, 150 to 103.

Cooper (Wis.), chairman of the committee on insular affairs, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to make provisions for a delegate in Congress from Porto Rico. The bill provides that the present resident Commissioner, Mr. Degetau, shall act as delegate until the first delegate under the act is elected, November 1, 1934. After some debate, the bill was passed, 295 to 8.

Obstruction a Boomerang.

Wiley (Ala.) moved the passage under suspension of the rules of a bill to authorize the Register of the Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., to employ certain persons to take up public lands upon surrender by such persons of all claims against homestead entries on lands and in aid of the construction of the Mobile & Gulf Railroad. Although this motion was made by a Democrat, DeArmond (Dem. Mo.) demanded a second.

Lacey (Rep. Ia.), taking this bill as a text, charged that the obstructive tactics of the Democrats were delaying many meritorious bills like it. There were dozens of other measures which were doomed if the filibuster continued. Several Republicans expressed the opinion that the pending bill should be voted down, as they saw no reason why it should be given preference over other measures equally worthy. Dabell and Hemenway expressed themselves to this effect, and 59 Republicans voted against it, but it nevertheless secured the necessary two-thirds, 155 to 59.